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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:50:19 ON 12 FEB 2004)

FILE 'MEDLINE, AGRICOLA, CANCERLIT, SCISEARCH, CAPLUS, MEDICONF' ENTERED AT 15:50:31 ON 12 FEB 2004

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L1       185076 S TRANSGENIC
L2        42613 S SV40?
L3        18651 S NEUROFILAMENT OR NF-L
L4           27 S L1 (L) L2 (L) L3
L5           13 DUP REM L4 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6           13 SORT L5 PY
                E RUDLAND PHILIP?/AU
L7          144 S E1
L8            5 S E2
L9            1 S E4
L10         150 S L7 OR L8 OR L9
L11          12 S L10 AND L1
L12          11 DUP REM L11 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L13          12 SORT L11 PY
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=> d an ti so au ab pi l13 3 6 7

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1997:696860 CAPLUS
DN 127:355930
TI Conditionally immortalized cell lines derived from **transgenic** animals and their toxicological and pharmacological uses
SO PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
IN **Rudland, Philip Spencer**; Barraclough, Barry Roger; Kilty, Iain Charles; Davies, Barry Robert; Schmidt, Guenter
AB Provided is a cell line derived from a **transgenic** animal comprising (1) a conditional oncogene, transforming gene or immortalizing gene or a cell cycle affecting gene; and (2) a cell type specific promoter. They include a neuronal cell line in which the cell type specific promoter is an NF-L gene promoter, and a mammary cell line in which the cell type specific promoter is a MMTV gene promoter. The conditional oncogene, transforming gene or immortalizing gene is preferably a SV40 tsA58 gene. Production of **transgenic** Sprague Dawley rats by using mammary-targeting vector MMTVLTRtsA58U19 (containing MMTV Long Terminal Repeat) or brain-targeting vector NF-LtsA58δt (containing human neurofilament light chain promoter), and preparation of cell lines B2LT1 and NF2C from the mammary of MMTVLTRtsA58U19 **transgenic** rats and the brain of NF-LtsA58δt **transgenic** rats, resp., were shown. Production of **transgenic** rats carrying oncogene such as c-erbβ-2 or transforming growth factor α (TGFα) that are highly associated with breast cancer was also shown. The **transgenic** animals and their immortalized cell lines are useful for toxicol. and pharmacol. studies.

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9739117	A1	19971023	WO 1997-GB1063	19970417
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9725723	A1	19971107	AU 1997-25723	19970417
EP 904363	A1	19990331	EP 1997-917342	19970417
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2000508897	T2	20000718	JP 1997-536877	19970417

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1998:9289 CAPLUS

DN 128:73597
TI Induction of a variety of preneoplasias and tumors in the mammary glands of **transgenic** rats
SO Biochemical Society Symposia (1998), 63(Mammary Development and Cancer), 167-184
CODEN: BSSYAT; ISSN: 0067-8694
AU Davies, Barry R.; Warren, Joe R.; Schmidt, Gunter; **Rudland, Philip S.**
AB Although **transgenic** mouse models for breast cancer have frequently been reported in the literature, **transgenic** rat models have not been described. The authors have generated **transgenic** rats overexpressing the human transforming growth factor α (TGFα) and c-erbB-2 genes in the mammary gland under the control of the mouse mammary tumor virus (MMTV) long terminal repeat promoter, and have analyzed multiple lines of these rats to the second (F2) generation. Female MMTV/TGFα rats frequently develop severe hyperplasias during pregnancy, and a variety of tumors of long latency. The mammary glands of MMTV/TGFα rats fail to involute fully after the completion of lactation. Expression of the TGFα transgene is highest in the hyperplasias. MMTV/c-erbB-2 female rats develop a spectrum of benign and malignant lesions, including ductal carcinoma in situ and carcinomas. Expression of the c-erbB-2 transgene is found in benign tumors such as fibroadenomas, but is highest in the carcinomas. These animals model a spectrum of lesions found in human breasts and suggest that TGFα overexpression can act at a relatively early stage in the pathogenesis of breast cancer in the rat, resulting in a predominantly hyperplastic response, whereas overexpression of c-erbB-2 plays a role in the induction of various benign lesions and more advanced breast carcinomas.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1999:473378 CAPLUS
DN 131:284659
TI Development of hyperplasias, preneoplasias, and mammary tumors in MMTV-c-erbB-2 and MMTV-TGFα **transgenic** rats
SO American Journal of Pathology (1999), 155(1), 303-314
CODEN: AJPAA4; ISSN: 0002-9440
AU Davies, Barry R.; Platt-Higgins, Angela M.; Schmidt, Gunter; **Rudland, Philip S.**
AB Human cDNAs corresponding to two epidermal growth factor-related products that are overexpressed in human breast cancers, that for c-erbB-2 (HER-2) and for transforming growth factor α (TGFα), have been cloned downstream of the mouse mammary tumor virus (MMTV) long terminal repeat promoter and injected into the pronucleus of fertilized oocytes of Sprague-Dawley rats to produce **transgenic** offspring. Expression of the **transgenic** mRNAs is not detectable in mammary tissue from virgin **transgenic** rats but is detected in mammary tissue from certain lines of mid-pregnant **transgenic** rats. When two such lines of either type of **transgenic** rat are subjected to repeated cycles of pregnancy and lactation, they produce, primarily in the mammary glands, extensive pathologies, whereas virgin **transgenic** rats produce no such abnormalities. Multiparous **transgenic** female offspring from c-erbB-2-expressing lines develop a variety of focal hyperplastic and benign lesions that resemble lesions commonly found in human breasts. These lesions include lobular and ductal hyperplasia, fibroadenoma, cystic expansions, and papillary adenomas. More malignant lesions, including ductal carcinoma in situ and carcinoma, also develop stochastically at low frequency. The mammary glands of **transgenic** females invariably fail to involute fully after lactation. Similar phenotypes are observed in female MMTV-TGFα **transgenic** rats. In addition, multiparous TGFα-expressing female **transgenics** frequently develop severe pregnancy-dependent lactating hyperplasias as well as residual lobules of hyperplastic secretory epithelium and genuine lactating adenomas after weaning. These **transgenic** rat models confirm the conclusions reached in **transgenic** mice that overexpression of the c-erbB-2 and TGFα genes predisposes the mammary gland to stochastic tumor development.

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L6 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:412036 CAPLUS
DN 133:27367
TI Transgenic animals expressing a reporter gene in specific cellular locations useful for drug screening
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
IN Kaisei, Yoshihiko; Kasuga, Hisao
AB Recombinant expression vector for the preparation of **transgenic** animal, e.g. mouse, carrying a reporter gene β-galactosidase under the control of the **neurofilament** light chain promoter, and either growth annexing protein 43 gene axon targeting signal sequence or **SV40** nuclear translocation signal sequence, is disclosed. **Transgenic** animals transformed with such a vector and expressing a reporter gene in specific cellular locations, eg. subcellular organelles, is also claimed. A method of screening for compds. useful for prevention and therapy for cell degeneration is also claimed. Preventive and therapeutic agents for central nervous system disorders, mental disorders, kidney diseases, bone diseases, joint diseases, lung diseases, arteriosclerosis, heart diseases, digestive system disease, infectious diseases, allergic diseases, endocrine diseases, dementia, and cancer are claimed.

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000166575	A2	20000620	JP 1999-276566	19990929

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